

## SUMMARY OF OPA ORDERS ISSUED DURING WEEK ENDING JULY 10 AFFECTING AGRICULTURE

Prepared especially for State Extension Directors

By the OPA

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Additional food products - price of which did not clear the farm price provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act - were removed from the March ceiling provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation in the OPA action most pertinent to the farmer this week.

### FROZEN FOODS

Fast on the heels of OPA's announcement that retail ceiling prices for the 1942 pack of canned and dried fruits must be lifted 15 percent or more, OPA moved with similar action on frozen fruits and vegetables, jams, jellies and preserves, peanuts and peanut butter. OPA's new formula on frozen foods is expected to increase prices to the American housewife somewhat less than those for canned fruits and vegetables (OPA release No. 224).

### PEANUTS

Effective with the opening of the 1942 crop marketing period this summer, peanuts and peanut butter either will be removed from the General Maximum Price Regulation or appropriate adjustments will be made (OPA-224).

### CANNED FRUITS

Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced the actual formula by which canners will be allowed to increase their maximum prices for new-pack fruits and berries (OPA-204).

### APRICOTS

Sales or deliveries of standard-pack pie apricots in large 80-ounce No. 10 size cans to the Agricultural Marketing Administration for Lend-Lease purposes exclusively, were excepted from the General Maximum Price Regulation (OPA-140). However, it is suggested that AMA should not pay more than \$8 per dozen, f.o.b. factory, without first consulting OPA.

### CANNED VEGETABLES

Vegetable canners will have until July 15 to file reports indicating their maximum prices on 35 canned vegetables as set by the formula prescribed in Maximum Price Regulation 152 (OPA-163).

### MEATS

Jewel Food Stores, operating about 150 stores in the Chicago area, and caught with abnormally low March meat prices, has been granted OPA relief to adjust prices on 15 items to levels charged by competing stores (OPA-198).

Every seller of dressed hogs and wholesale pork cuts must file a list of his ceiling prices not later than July 15, 1942 (OPA-178).

Several changes in the beef regulation are announced, in order to clarify and revise methods by which packers and wholesalers compute their new ceiling prices in conformance with the maximum price technique established in the regulation (OPA-220).



## ICE

Because March 1942 ice prices were at the lowest levels in some years and did not reflect increased costs since the beginning of the 1941 season and because April advances made by ice dealers were reasonable, OPA shifted the base period for ice price sales to April (OPA-167).

## SUGAR

An extra 2-pound sugar ration will be released to consumers on ration stamp No. 7 beginning July 10 (OPA-186). An extra quantity will also be made available to industrial and institutional users as an increase in their July and August allotment.

Public and eleemosynary institutions which in the past canned fruit for on-the-premise consumption will be granted increases for canning on a basis similar to that granted consumers living in their own homes (OPA-183).

Farmers boarding seasonal labor will be granted extra sugar allowances at the rate of one-half pound per person (OPA-197).

The Amalgamated Sugar Co. was accused by Price Administrator Leon Henderson of using incomplete and inaccurate information to make sugar rationing the goat in explaining to beet sugar growers the company's failure to make its usual supplemental payments to them (OPA-206).

OPA authorized State directors to grant increased allotments of sugar to food manufacturers whenever, in their judgment, such allotments are necessary to avoid waste of fresh fruits and vegetables (OPA-227).

OPA outlined procedure for obtaining sugar allotments by operators of new restaurants, cafeterias, boarding houses, and other types of institutions (OPA-226).

## FARM SERVICES RENDERED

Charges for farm services rendered in connection with planting, cultivating or harvesting of crops, livestock or poultry raising or their preparation for market are freed from General Maximum Price Regulation ceilings (OPA-145).

## WOMEN'S FUR GARMENTS

Women's fur garments for the coming season may be sold at prices no higher than sellers charged last season for the same types of wraps and kinds of furs (OPA-216).

## MEN'S CLOTHING

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' prices for men's and boys' tailored clothing are "rolled back" in many instances so that consumers may continue to buy suits, separate pants, coats and vests at March 1942 prices (OPA-179).

## FATS AND OILS

Waste fat and oil-bearing materials sold by the War Department and Department of the Navy now are exempt from General Maximum Price Regulation price ceilings (OPA-187).

Crude glycerine manufacturers now are authorized to add to the maximum prices for their product excess freight charges for returning empty drums when shipments are made to a refinery more distant from the plant than the nearest refinery (OPA-191).



#### BURLAP

Cents-per-yard ceiling prices for 41 specified constructions of burlap were added to the 17 constructions previously covered by OPA schedule (OPA-159).

#### ENGLISH CRESYLIC ACID

A price regulation will be announced shortly, governing maximum levels at which importers of English cresylic acid may resell this product (OPA-215). Cresylic acid is a vital raw material used for the production of plastics and disinfectants, and in the mining industry.

#### RUM

Sales or deliveries of rum, liquors, cordials, bitters, and other spirituous liquors produced in United States Territories or possessions are exempt from the provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation when sold in the United States (OPA-214).

#### COTTON PRODUCTS

Additional cents-per-yard ceiling prices are set for cotton products covered by Maximum Price Regulation No. 118 (OPA-213). Simultaneously, eight fabrics, when procured for military purposes, were transferred from the scope of this regulation.

#### GOVERNMENT PURCHASES

Purchases by any United States Government war procurement agency of textiles, apparel, and related items for military purposes when certified for emergency delivery are excepted from Maximum Price Regulation No. 157 (OPA-199).

Contracting officers of United States and allied nation war procurement agencies were freed from any possible civil or criminal liability under the Emergency Price Control Act for making purchases at prices above those established by OPA (OPA-200).

Procurement Division of the Treasury Department is established as purchaser of typewriters for all Federal agencies, including Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission. A quota system also is instituted to govern typewriter purchases (OPA-184).

Prices charged by manufacturers, converters, and jobbers for many types of woven decorative fabrics were reduced by a price ceiling formula bringing these products into line with maximum levels on manufacturers' sales of furniture upholstery fabrics. Latter have been in effect since November 10, 1941 (OPA-223).

#### TRACTORS

Purchasers of new and rebuilt tractors, farm implements, and other vehicles that are sold without tires will be able to get casings and tubes for them by satisfying OPA conditions (OPA-211).

#### TIRES

OPA dismissed a United States Rubber Co. protest against maximum prices established for its two extra-quality tires, the "U. S. Royal Master" and the "Fisk Safti-Flight" (OPA-219).

Only third, fourth, and fifth line new tires will be available to war plant workers who get certificates enabling them to buy grade II tires (OPA-207).

"Miscellaneous Inner Tubes" were added to the kinds of scrap rubber under price ceilings applicable to consumers' sales (OPA-196). This was done to avoid possible delay in the scrap rubber flow to reclaiming plants.

Steps to save rubber now being wasted by ignorance of tire care and by deliberate abuse and neglect are being taken by OPA (OPA-T-10).

#### BICYCLES

Bicycle rationing begins with a 230,000 quota for release from July 9 to the end of August (OPA-168).

#### GASOLINE

OPA announced the complete plan for conserving Eastern limited gasoline supply for essential war purposes by rigid coupon control (OPA-221).

A dealer's instruction book has been issued containing ABC's of the new coupon plan for gasoline rationing as it affects the 100,000 retailers in the rationed area (OPA-173).

OPA warned dealers who display "Out of gas" signs, but who remain open to serve favored customers, that they are violating the gasoline rationing regulation (OPA-203).

Gasoline deliveries to 14 more New York and New Jersey dealers were ordered suspended for 15- to 30-day periods because of violations of OPA gasoline regulations by these dealers (OPA-185).

#### COAL

OPA permitted a Massachusetts and Connecticut coal dealer to enter into adjustable-pricing contracts pending disposition of petitions asking price adjustments (OPA-190).

#### WOOL FLOOR COVERINGS

OPA promised immediate action against manufacturers and distributors of wool floor coverings who persist in the selling of unorthodox and irregular sizes by combining key sizes in a single uncut length to obtain cut-order prices instead of roll prices (OPA-212).

#### GENERAL MAXIMUM PRICE REGULATION

OPA postponed the General Maximum Price Regulation's effective date with respect to contracts entered into prior to July 13 with United States armed forces or the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation for sale or delivery of beef, veal, or products made therefrom (OPA-176). Forthcoming beef amendment now is under preparation and will include such sales. The beef regulation becomes effective July 13.

A special formula will set maximum prices for all sales and deliveries to Alaskan buyers on any commodity not produced or manufactured in Alaska (OPA-174).

Bark obtained from hemlock, oak, chestnut, and spruce is exempt from the General Maximum Price Regulation (OPA-189).



A filing dead-line for ceiling prices on cost-of-living commodities offered for sale for the first time after July 1, was extended to the tenth of each month from the first (OPA-194).

Practically the entire jewelry industry is brought under provision of the General Maximum Price Regulation as the result of an OPA definition of "precious stones" (OPA-14).

Prices of all lumber and shingles imported from Canada which are sold to the United States Government or to any of its agencies now are under the General Maximum Price Regulation price ceilings (OPA-138).

OPA has issued an interpretation of its position with respect to deposit charges for containers of commodities on which ceiling prices are established under the General Maximum Price Regulation (OPA-209).

Provisions are announced under which producers, manufacturers, and wholesalers can apply directly to OPA for adjustments of their ceiling prices as established by the General Maximum Price Regulation (OPA-217).

#### EXPORTS

Merchant exporters may use their domestic sales prices as their export ceiling (OPA-172).

#### TAXES

Price Administrator Leon Henderson is convinced that an ad valorem tax on freight and express charges would be most undesirable at this time (OPA-299).

1. The first of the three main principles of the  
policy is that the Government should be guided by the  
interests of the community as a whole.

2. The second principle is that the Government should  
be guided by the interests of the individual citizen.

3. The third principle is that the Government should  
be guided by the interests of the future generations.

4. The fourth principle is that the Government should  
be guided by the interests of the present generation.

5. The fifth principle is that the Government should  
be guided by the interests of the world as a whole.

6. The sixth principle is that the Government should  
be guided by the interests of the human race.

7. The seventh principle is that the Government should  
be guided by the interests of the universe.